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## CHAPTER 26

# NATIONAL ESTATE, CULTURE, RECREATION AND TRAVEL

## THE NATIONAL ESTATE

### **The Australian Heritage Commission**

The Australian Heritage Commission, established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act* 1975, consists of a part-time independent Chairman and six part-time Commissioners with various skills and interests in the natural and cultural environment. Research and secretariat services for the Commission are provided by a staff of professional and clerical officers permanently located in Canberra.

The Commission's responsibilities are to advise the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment on all matters related to the National Estate; to prepare and maintain a Register of National Estate places; to develop policies and programs for education, research, professional training and public interest and understanding in fields related to the National Estate; and to administer any gifts and bequests made to the Commission.

To date approximately 7,300 places have been entered in the Register of the National Estate. They are places with National Estate significance, relating to the natural environment and to Aboriginal or European culture. The first 6,600 sites listed are described in the major publication *The Heritage of Australia—The Illustrated Register of the National Estate*, published in conjunction with Macmillan Company of Australia in September 1981.

### **Australian National Trusts**

The Australian National Trusts were founded to further the conservation of lands, buildings, works and articles which are of national importance because of educational, aesthetic, historic, architectural, artistic, scientific, cultural or other special interest.

The first National Trust, the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), was formed in 1945. Since then, National Trusts have been formed in each of the other States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Membership of the National Trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 80,000. The Trusts are financed by members' subscriptions and donations from individuals and commercial and industrial organisations; the proceeds of charges for entry to Trust properties; and the fund-raising activities of members, including inspections of historic buildings and towns, archaeological sites and places of natural beauty. Each State National Trust receives financial support from the Commonwealth Government in the form of an administrative grant-in-aid and from State Governments.

The Australian Council of National Trusts was incorporated in 1965 to co-ordinate the activities of the State National Trusts and represent them at federal and international level. Donations to the Council and Trusts are tax deductible and the Commonwealth Government further supports the Council through an annual grant for administrative purposes.

Since 1973, the National Trusts have received Commonwealth grants under the National Estates program for capital projects, mainly for the restoration of buildings and conservation studies. They have also supervised projects of other organisations financed under the program.

The number of properties owned or controlled by the Trusts approaches 300. These include houses, nature reserves, gardens, two paddle steamers and an iron barque, an historic hamlet, and buildings which were formerly a telegraph station, a stock exchange, a powder magazine, a market, an inn, a police station, a court house, a gaol and a joss house.

The Trusts have established registers of more than 18,000 places including buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites which they consider should be conserved as part of the national estate.

In March 1983 the Australian Council of National Trusts in collaboration with Scottish Heritage USA and The National Trust for Scotland hosted the Third International Conference of National Trusts which attracted delegates from all over the world.

### Historic Memorials Committee

The Historic Memorials Committee was established in 1911 for the purposes of securing portraits of distinguished Australians who had taken an active part in Federation. Later the Committee decided to obtain portraits or other representations of all Governors-General, Prime Ministers, Presidents of the Senate, Speakers of the House of Representatives, Chief Justices of the High Court of Australia and other distinguished Australians. In addition, the Committee has commissioned paintings or other representations recording special events connected with the Commonwealth Parliament and, more recently, the High Court of Australia.

The Committee comprises the Prime Minister (Chairman), the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the Executive Council, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, and the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. The Committee is advised on commissioning of portraits by the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council. The Secretary to the Committee is provided by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Canberra.

### Environment

In Commonwealth legislation, environment is defined as including 'all aspects of the surroundings of man, whether affecting him as an individual or in his social groupings'. Thus the environmental responsibilities of the Government relate to a broad range of activities including control of air and water pollution, soil conservation, wildlife protection, establishment of national parks, recycling and energy conservation. These responsibilities are shared among many agencies of government; however a special focus is provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Environment.

The Commonwealth is responsible for the environment of the Territories and in Commonwealth places, for the environmental impacts of its agencies operating in the States and for contributing to international environmental activities, including the application of international conventions to which Australia is a signatory. The Commonwealth also plays a major role in environmental research and information exchange, and generally endeavours to co-ordinate environment protection and conservation activities to achieve maximum benefit for the nation.

The main avenue for national collaboration on environmental matters is through two Ministerial Councils: the Australian Environment Council and the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers and their expert committees. Other Councils, such as those concerned with minerals and energy, agriculture, water resources and transport, also facilitate national co-ordination of activities which relate to the environment.

The Commonwealth and each State has formal procedures for assessing the environmental implications of development proposals which could have significant environmental effects, and for taking these effects into account in the actions and decisions of the respective government. The procedures generally include provisions for the preparation of environmental impact statements by proponents, public comment on the statements and assessment by government.

A National Conservation Strategy is currently being developed by the Commonwealth in collaboration with the States, non-government conservation groups, industry and the community. The objective is to achieve a balance between sustainable development and conservation of Australian living resources and supporting ecosystems. The Strategy is considering the status of living resources, threats to these resources and actions which may be necessary to achieve their long-term sustainable use.

A National Tree Program, which commenced in mid-1982, aims to conserve, regenerate and establish trees, and generally to promote understanding of the value of trees. Tree loss has reached critical proportions in many areas of Australia, and it is often associated with problems of land degradation.

The Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) was established in 1973 to stimulate taxonomic and ecological studies of Australian flora and fauna. ABRS responsibilities include advice on national taxonomic collections and establishment and maintenance of a national taxonomic data bank. Much of the work of the study is done in State museums, botanic gardens and herbaria which were established during the last century. CSIRO also carries out important research relating to flora and fauna.

Current major projects of ABRS include preparation of a 50 volume *Flora of Australia*, compilation of the *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* and establishment of data base exchange systems for museums and herbaria.

The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has responsibility at Commonwealth level for management of national parks and wildlife, conduct of ecological studies and assessment of wildlife populations, with particular reference to endangered species. Each State has an agency which establishes and manages national parks and nature reserves, and manages wildlife populations within the State.

Special arrangements have been made for minimising the environmental impact of uranium developments in the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth has appointed a Supervising Scientist who has overall responsibility for protection and restoration of the environment in the Alligator Rivers Region from the effects of uranium mining.

Special measures have been taken to protect the Great Barrier Reef which has been entered on the world Heritage List. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act provides for the establishment, control, care and development of a marine park in the Region and for the establishment of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority to carry out these functions. The Marine Park is being progressively expanded through the successive proclamation of areas of the Reef. It is the policy of both the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments to prohibit any drilling on the reef, or drilling or mining which would damage the reef.

The Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council advises and makes recommendations to the Government on the various actual and potential sources of ionising radiation exposure on the Australian population and environment.

Other environment protection and conservation activities with which the Commonwealth is substantially involved, generally in association with the States, include control of imports and exports of flora and fauna, protection of cetacea, the notification and assessment of environmentally hazardous chemicals, development of codes of practice for radioactive materials, assessment of the quality of the marine environment, control of oil spills and dumping of wastes at sea, studies of the economics of pollution control, studies of environment energy interactions, assembly of environmental statistics, state of the environment reporting, and development of long-term strategies for the control of air pollution.

## **CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

### **Cultural organisations and financial assistance for the arts**

In Australia the arts are given financial support on several levels. The main sources of subsidy are the Commonwealth and State governments, but support has been increasing recently from local governments and universities. Support from private sources is still limited, but inclusion of the arts in the benefits of private foundations and sponsoring of awards and scholarships is gradually increasing. While support is received indirectly through government educational, cultural and other public service instrumentalities, three organisations have played a significant role in serving and financing the arts: the Australia Council, the Arts Council of Australia, and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust.

#### **The Australia Council**

The Australia Council is the Commonwealth Government's chief funding and policy making body for the arts. Established as a statutory authority in 1975, its responsibilities are detailed in the Australia Council Act. Broadly speaking the Council's brief is to formulate and carry out policies to help raise the standards of the arts in Australia, to enable and encourage more Australians to become involved in the arts and to make Australians and people in other countries more closely aware of Australia's cultural heritage and achievements. Artists and arts organisations are assisted financially by the council under policies developed through its specialist art form Boards in Aboriginal Arts, Community Arts, Crafts, Literature, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts. Each of the Council's specialist Boards has a membership between six and eight part-time members (except the Aboriginal Arts Board which has between eight and ten) who are required to be practising artists in that specific art form or closely involved with the arts. Reports on the activities of these Boards appear in the relevant sections following.

Council also maintains several other programs in support of International Activities, Design Arts, Multicultural Arts, Education and the Arts, Youth Arts, Local Government and the Arts, and Working Life.

The Australia Council consists of a full-time Chairman, appointed in 1981, and thirteen part-time members including artist members, members from the community, two Government members (currently representing the Department of Home Affairs and Environment and the Department of Education and Youth Affairs), and not less than two Board Chairpersons. Membership of the Council is intended to represent a broad cross-section of the arts community as well as to ensure access to knowledge and experience relevant to the work of the organisation.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT FUNDS ALLOCATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL**  
(\\$ million)

<i>Year</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>
<b>Budget</b>	30.30	33.60	37.90

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL, 1983-84**  
(\\$'000)

<b>Boards</b>			
Aboriginal Arts			1,980
Community Arts			2,603
Crafts			1,492
Design Arts			250
Literature			2,165
Music			9,270
Theatre			10,274
Visual Arts			1,698
<i>Total boards</i>			29,732
<b>Programs</b>			
Arts Information			290
Australian Copyright Council			130
General Program			168
International			220
Policy/Research			220
Touring Program			750
Incentive Funds			1,000
<i>Total programs</i>			2,778
Total support for the arts			32,510
Administration			5,390
<b>Total appropriation</b>			<b>37,900</b>

### **The Arts Council of Australia**

The Arts Council of Australia is an independent, non-government, incorporated body funded by State Government Arts Authorities and the Commonwealth Government through the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council. The Central Secretariat of the Council is in Sydney, with Divisions in all States and Territories.

1981 saw major changes in the nature of the Arts Council's activities. The historical role of providing quality artistic experiences to country areas by way of centrally-organised tours has been diminishing over the last few years. This trend is continuing. Due to a need to ensure that the current philosophy and policy of the Arts Council is relevant to the perceived needs of the communities which it serves, activities moved towards locally-initiated projects and the development of branches as autonomous organisations. The development of programmes such as Arts Access, Arts Roundabout, Country BLIPS and Access provided greater access to and participation in a much wider range of arts experiences—from traditional tours by State theatre, opera and ballet companies, to local festivals and workshops and from theatre-in-education teams to resident drama directors and community muralists. The volunteers on whom the Arts Council depends receive substantial support and help, in the form of advice, resources and training.

The Arts Council also administers grants on behalf of other bodies such as the Australia Council, State Arts Authorities and other government departments.

### **Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust**

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, which was established in the mid 1950s, was originally formed to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. Full autonomy has now been accorded to most of the performing companies established by the Trust. The Trust's major functions now are to administer the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras; to act as entrepreneur in the touring of theatre features from overseas and Australian sources; and to provide general services, including tax deductibility for donations, for theatre organisations. In 1982-83 the Trust presented national tours by the Peking Opera and Sadler Wells Royal Ballet.

The Trust receives annual grants from the Commonwealth Government through the Australia Council and from State and local governments. Its revenue is supplemented by subscriptions, donations and its own activities.

## The performing arts

### Festivals

The number of festivals devoted solely or partly to the arts now total about 400 a year. The two biggest are Adelaide's biennial and Perth's annual festivals, both of which last several weeks and present overseas artists as well as leading Australian companies. Victoria's large popular festival, 'Moomba', has a substantial arts program.

Many country centres now have arts festivals which attract performers and artists from a wide area. Purely amateur and competitive performances are being infused with increased professionalism. Seminars, arts workshops and community participation programs are increasingly popular.

### Theatre

The aim of the Theatre Board of the Australia Council is to improve the quality of the content, performance and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and youth theatre and to ensure maximum public access to them. The Board provides opportunities for professional theatre people to develop their skills, encourages growth in theatre attendance and promotes community involvement in live theatre. It provides continuing support for some sixty six drama, dance, puppetry, mime and youth companies which attract audiences running into millions annually. General grants which constitute the Board's major outlay are given to professional organisations offering the highest standards of performance, training and production for a period of up to one year. The Board's objective is to support a sufficient number of properly subsidised non-commercial theatre companies offering a range of productions in the classic and contemporary repertoire. It regards of equal importance the funding of other professional companies especially those concentrating on the development and presentation of new theatrical styles, new writers and new choreographers.

Commercial theatre organisations and entrepreneurs present musicals and plays and arrange visits by overseas companies.

### Opera

The Australian Opera (formerly the Elizabethan Trust Opera) is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia employing over 200 permanent staff including 40 principal singers and a chorus of 50. In addition, it employs over 500 casuals each year, including a number of celebrated international singers. The projected budget for the Australian Opera in 1983, excluding the cost of orchestras, is over \$14 million. This is derived from the following sources—55% box office, 34% government subsidy, 11% private contributions. The Australian Opera, headquartered in Sydney, tours annually to Melbourne, Brisbane and Canberra. Free opera performances in the parks and television and radio activities are increasingly being utilised by the company to provide access to all Australians throughout the continent.

### Ballet

The Australian Ballet Foundation, established as a national ballet company gave its first performance on 2 November 1962. The 1982 operating and other expenses of the Australian Ballet, excluding the services of the Elizabethan Trust Orchestras which perform for the ballet, were \$7,112,000. This was financed in part by Commonwealth Government subsidy (through the Australia Council) (\$1,602,000) and State, Territory and local Government grants (\$236,000).

The Australian Ballet celebrated its 21st Anniversary in 1983 and commemorated it with a number of special activities.

## Music

The Music Board of the Australia Council encourages and supports the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas. It works to extend opportunities for musicians, to stimulate composition and to encourage diversity in music training. It helps to meet community music needs and fosters the exchange of information and resources between groups, both within Australia and internationally. The Board also provides subsidies for major performing and entrepreneurial organisations, such as The Australian Opera, the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust orchestras which support The Australian Opera and the Australian Ballet, and Musica Viva Australia. Financial assistance is provided by the Board for a range of musical activities grouped under four main headings; Composition, Performance, Education and Documentation.

Australia has eight fully professional orchestras. Six symphony orchestras have been established—one in each State capital. They are managed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC). Two Elizabethan Theatre Trust orchestras are predominantly engaged in work with the Australian Opera and Ballet.

The ABC organises about 750 concerts—both symphony and recital—each year.

Musica Viva Australia, a non-profit society receiving financial support from the Music Board of the Australia Council and several State Governments, seeks to increase the performance, knowledge and appreciation of chamber music through subscription concerts, festivals, workshops and education activities. Musica Viva presents concerts by distinguished overseas ensembles and by groups of leading Australian musicians and organises overseas commercial tours for Australia's leading ensembles. The Society manages approximately 800 concerts within Australia and overseas each year.

## Film

### Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission (AFC) is an independent statutory authority established by Act of Parliament in 1975.

The AFC's functions are to encourage the production, distribution and exhibition of Australian films, and to produce films of national interest and for the Government's departmental needs.

Financial assistance is provided for script and project development and film and television production through the Project Development Branch and the Creative Development Branch (including the branch-administered Women's Film Fund). The Marketing Branch offers advice on marketing, loans for distribution and exhibition, representation at international festivals, and maintains offices in London and Los Angeles. The AFC's film production branch, Film Australia, produces 76 films per year (in over 26 foreign versions) for client government departments, and on issues of national interest for distribution in Australia.

Recent amendments to the income tax legislation have attracted private sector involvement in film production, with total annual expenditure at approximately \$73 million. As a result of these incentives, the AFC shifted its support into the areas of script and project development—expenditure not eligible for tax concessions. Where AFC production investment represented up to 50% of total production expenditure, this involvement is now curtailed to between two and three per cent.

This was a difficult year for film producers with finance scarce and new Companies Code legislation delaying production schedules. However, 23 feature films, four mini-series, five telemovies and countless documentaries went into production, and *The Man From Snowy River*, *The Year of Living Dangerously* and *We of the Never Never* attracted excellent local audiences and were successful internationally.

Films due for release during 1983–84 such as *Phar Lap*, *Careful He Might Hear You*, *Razorback* and *BMX Bandits* promise to sustain interest in the Australian cinema.

### Australian Film and Television School

The Australian Film and Television School established as an independent statutory authority by Act of Parliament in 1973 is governed by a fifteen-member Council. It is responsible for advanced film, television, radio and audio-visual communications training throughout Australia.

The School has three principal training branches:

*Full-time program*—a three year full-time course providing practical and professional training for creative positions in the film and television industry. Graduates are awarded a Diploma of Arts, Film and Television.

—a full-time workshop course in screenwriting of up to one year for writers of proven ability.

*Open program*—provides, on an Australia-wide basis, training courses of shorter duration including workshops, seminars, lectures and refresher courses for people involved in various film and television crafts, to teachers and educational institutions for people requiring education and practical training in communication fields and to those in other areas who use or intend to use audio-visual media in their professional work as tools for education, information, documentation or research;

—operates an advisory service, through the Writers Centre, for scriptwriters at all levels of experience and throughout Australia.

—produces and distributes training films, video and audio tapes and publications.

*National Graduate Diploma in Media*—a one year (or part-time equivalent) Graduate Diploma in Media. This is intended to equip teachers with the knowledge and skills needed to design and implement media curricula and to increase expertise in the use of audio-visual teaching resources. The Scheme presently operates in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

In addition, the School undertakes, co-ordinates and disseminates research on the communications media and assesses training needs and employment opportunities in the industry, and maintains an extensive collection of film, television, radio and other audio-visual reference materials.

### Film Censorship

The Commonwealth's censorship powers derive from Section 51 (1) of the Constitution, which enables the Commonwealth to regulate trade and commerce under the Customs Act. Section 50 (1) of the latter Act provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the importation of goods into Australia. The Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, which establish the Film Censorship Board and define its legislative role and functions, flow from that Section.

The Board is a full-time nine-member statutory body located in Sydney. Regional censorship officers, with limited powers and functions, are located in Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The Board is administered by the Attorney-General's Department.

Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, the Board examines imported films and videotapes to determine whether to register or to refuse to register them for entry into Australia. It also examines imported film advertising. The Regulations direct the Board not to pass films or advertising matter which in its opinion meet specified criteria.

The Board classifies imported television programs by virtue of a ministerial arrangement with the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The Board's State functions, including classification, are performed by virtue of formal agreements with the various States. Decisions on matters arising under the Regulations and the State Acts may be appealed to the Films Board of Review.

Decisions on all the above matters are determined by a majority vote.

*Thirty-five mm feature films.* In 1982, 792 feature films (including 35 Australian films) were examined. Thirty eight feature films were rejected and 27 were cut. There were 15 appeals, of which 6 were upheld and 9 dismissed. Of the 792 features, 64 were classified For General Exhibition ('G'), 135 Not Recommended for Children ('NRC'), 295 For Mature Audiences ('M') and 190 For Restricted Exhibition ('R'). Seventy were registered subject to special conditions.

The principal suppliers were United States of America (268 films), Hong Kong (179 films), West Germany (38 films), France (37 films) and Australia (35 films).

While the 'M', 'NRC' and 'G' classifications are advisory, persons who have attained the age of two years and who have not attained the age of 18 years are excluded by law from seeing 'R' rated films.

*Sixteen mm feature films.* Excluding those imported for television use, 303 feature films (including 31 Australian films) were examined. Sixteen were rejected.

*Television films.* In 1982, 11,628 items for use on television were examined. These consisted of 3410 sixteen mm films and 8218 videotapes. The principal suppliers were the United States (6740 items) and the United Kingdom (2311 items). Of the total imports, 97 items were cut and 31 were classified as unsuitable for television.

*Videotapes.* The increase in the number of videotapes noted in 1981 continued in 1982. Those examined (other than those for television) comprised 176 cinema titles and 5133 non-cinema titles.

*Eight mm films.* 620 films were examined during 1982.

*Advertising Matter.* 8309 items intended for use in the promotion of theatrical motion pictures were examined.

## Art

### The Visual Arts Board

The Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council aims to help the individual artist develop the highest levels of creative achievement and to foster a greater awareness of contemporary Australian artists and their work through the dissemination of ideas, advocacy, scholarship, art criticism and information. The Board provides assistance to individuals and organisations working across a wide spectrum of the visual arts in Australia, from painting and sculpture to museology. Its programs include grants to individuals, the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places, research and writing on the visual arts, support for artists in residence and the acquisition, exhibition and conservation of works of art.

### The Aboriginal Arts Board

The aims of the Aboriginal Arts Board of the Australia Council are based on the right of the indigenous people of Australia to determine the future of their own cultural heritage. The Board's responsibility is to provide support to promote and develop activities which give expression to this basic right. This involves traditional cultural practices and their resultant art forms, the representation and preservation of Aboriginal culture generally and the generation of new forms of artistic expression among Aboriginal people in urban and country areas. All members of the Board are Aboriginals, selected from nominations made mainly by Aboriginal community organisations and are generally involved in arts and cultural programs in their own communities.



### **The Australian National Gallery**

The Australian National Gallery contains the National Collection of Australian Art and representative collections of the arts of other cultures and times. These collections include:

- International art before 1850;
- International art from 1850;
- International prints and illustrated books;
- Photography;
- African, Oceanic and Pre-Columbian art; and
- Arts of Asia and South-East Asia.

The first part of the year was spent in preparation of the Gallery for the ceremonial opening by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 12 October 1982. The Gallery opened to the public the following day. In the six months following the opening half a million people visited the Gallery to see permanent displays from the National Collection of Art and changing exhibitions from the collections of photography, international prints and theatre arts. Many visitors attended the gallery's education programmes and 5,000 memberships of the Gallery Association were taken out, covering 12,000 individuals.

Commonwealth Government funding for 1982-83 increased to \$15.4 million, of which \$4 million was provided for acquisitions of works of art and \$1.7 million for final display fitout and loose furniture.

The Gallery mounted one major exhibition in Melville Hall at the Australian National University, the venue for contemporary art. *Australian Art of the Last Ten Years—The Philip Morris Arts Grant* was a selection of works from the Philip Morris Arts Grant. On 11 October 1982 the entire collection was presented as a gift to Australia, to be permanently housed at the Gallery.

### **Other Galleries**

Other important art collections are housed in the Australian War Memorial and in public galleries in all State capitals and many of the larger country centres. As well as these galleries there are many municipal and private trust institutions, and university and private collections.

## **Community Arts and Crafts**

### **Community Arts Board**

The main responsibility of the Community Arts Board of the Australia Council is fostering the development of a wider participation in the arts. This responsibility also includes activities involving more than one art form such as arts centres, workshops and festivals. Support is also provided for organisations which serve the needs and interests of particular community groups, for example ethnic communities, outer suburban groups or people in disadvantaged and remote areas.

### **Crafts Board**

The aims of the Crafts Board of the Australia Council are to encourage continuing improvement in the quality of crafts practised in Australia, to provide greater opportunities for craftspeople to further their professional development and to earn a living from their crafts, to foster wider community access to the crafts and to create an awareness of Australian crafts overseas and of work of other countries in Australia. The Board emphasises the improvement of education and training in the crafts, giving priority to professional training and workshop experience and to the development of resource materials to meet educational needs at all levels.

## **Museums**

In each State there is at least one major State-run museum. There are also many smaller museums owned by municipal councils, district and historical societies, private trusts and private individuals. The two major national museums in the Australian Capital Territory are the Australian War Memorial and the Australian Institute of Anatomy.

### **The Australian War Memorial**

The Australian War Memorial commemorates Australian Servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or warlike operations, from the Sudan (1885) to Vietnam. The commemorative area includes the magnificent glass-mosaic Hall of Memory, Cloisters containing the bronze panels of the Roll of Honour bearing 102,000 names, and the Courtyard in which there is the Pool of Reflection and a water cascade symbolising eternal life. The names of the 30 main theatres of war in which Australian forces served are inscribed around the Courtyard. The national Anzac Day and Remembrance Day



*Top*

Human like figure found at Nangalor Gallery,  
Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory.  
Photo: C. Totterdell, Australian National Parks and  
Wildlife Service.

*Left*

Group of female spirits Norlangie Rock area  
Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory.  
Photo: P. Wellings, Australian National Parks and  
Wildlife Service.



*Left*

**Max Meldrum**

Australia 1875-1955

Family group

1910-11 Pace, Brittany

Oil on canvas, mounted on board  
(140.0 x 217.5cm)

Purchased 1969

Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra

*Bottom left*

**Tom Roberts**

Australia 1856-1931

The sculptor's studio 1885

Oil on canvas

(61.2 x 91.8cm)

Purchased 1971

Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra

*Right*

**Sidney Nolan**

Australia born 1917

Death of Sergeant Kennedy at Stringybark Creek

1947 Heidelberg

Enamel on composition board

(91.5 x 122cm)

Gift of Sunday Reed 1977

Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra

*Bottom right*

**Russel Drysdale**

The rabbit and his family 1938

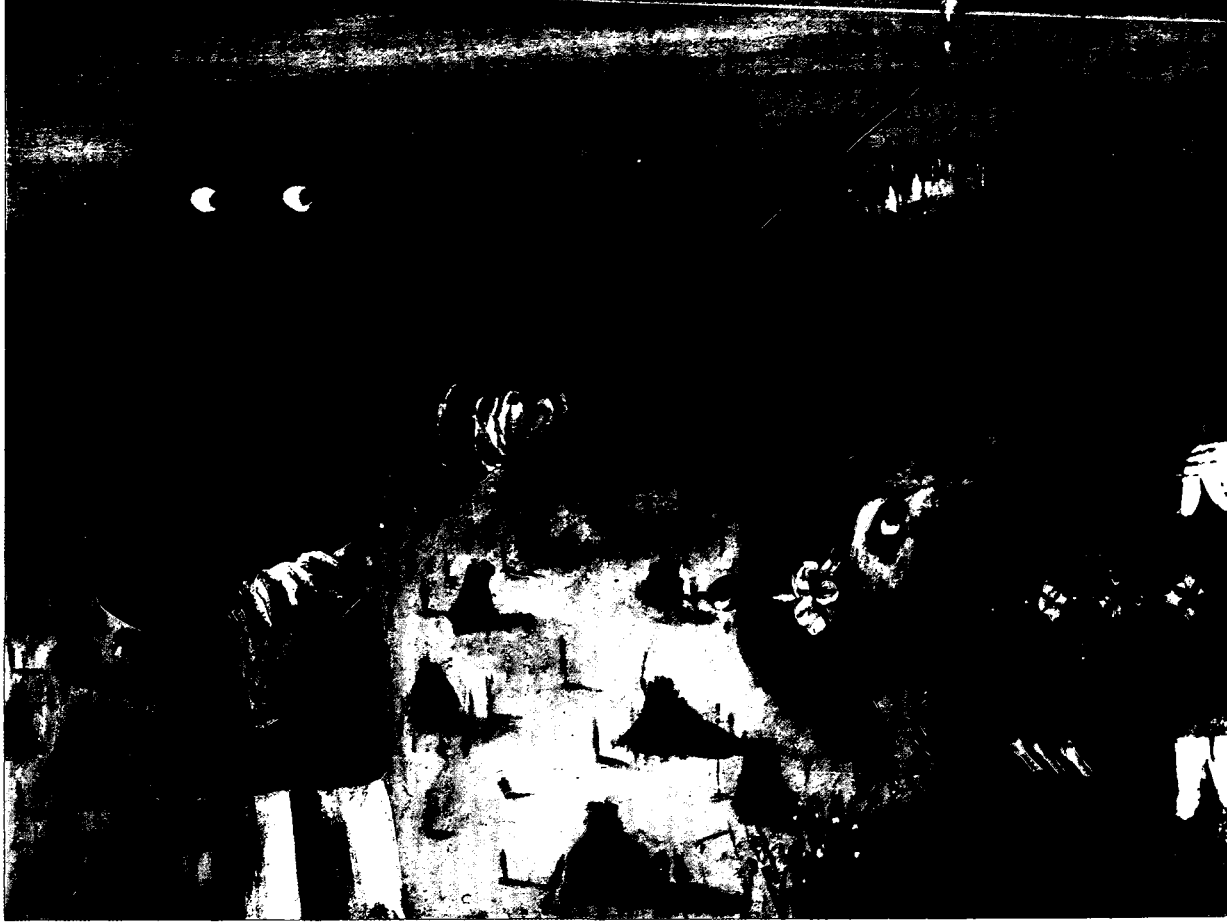
Oil on canvas

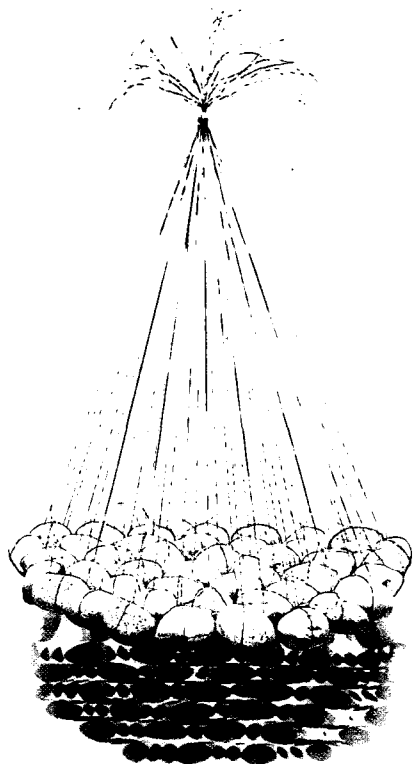
(61.5 x 76.7cm)

Purchased 1980

Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra







*Left*  
**Ken Unsworth**  
 Australia born 1931  
 Untitled 1975  
 River-stones, steel wires  
 (215.0 x 104.0cm)  
 Purchased 1976  
 Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra

*Bottom left*  
**Bertram Mackennal**  
 Australia/Great Britain 1863-1931  
 Truth 1894  
 Bronze (62.0 x 19.5 x 17.5cm)  
 Purchased 1973  
 Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra

*Bottom right*  
**Danila Vassilieff**  
 Australia 1897-1958  
 Mechanical man 1953  
 Lilydale limestone (48.0 x 20.0 x 24.5cm)  
 Purchased 1973  
 Collection: Australian National Gallery, Canberra



services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the Courtyard.

As well as the nation's Memorial, it is also a significant museum and art gallery, containing some 40,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, and 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert. The Memorial's 28 Victoria Crosses are the largest such single collection in the world. The spacious galleries also display mosaics and antiquities dating from around the fifth century, sculptures, dioramas, photographs and documents. In addition, the Memorial contains an extensive documentary and audio-visual records centre (detailed on page 737), and operates an Education Service providing study units for visiting student groups and information for teachers and students.

The Memorial is a major tourist attraction, receiving about a million visitors each year, including foreign Heads of State, political and Service leaders. Free screenings of historic wartime films are given every weekend and during school holidays and Voluntary Guides are available to provide free conducted tours on weekdays, including special tours for the blind and visually-impaired.

The *Australian War Memorial Act* 1980 extended the Memorial's educative role, and upgraded the administration. The Memorial is administered by a Director and Council of up to 13 members and is responsible directly to the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment.

The Memorial building, opened in 1941 and extended in 1971, is being further extended and the galleries upgraded. A conservation and storage annex was opened in 1979. The Memorial has begun a program of major renovations to the galleries with the creation of an Introductory Gallery which provides an overview of Australian military history since 1788. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in October 1981.

### **Museum of Australia**

The Museum was established under the *Museum of Australia Act* 1980. The planning for the museum is being undertaken by an Interim Council appointed in December 1980.

The Museum will be Australia's first national museum of history, and will have three major themes: Aboriginal history, non-Aboriginal history, and the interaction between a person and the environment.

## **Literature**

### **Literature Board**

The Literature Board of the Australia Council aims to encourage all forms of Australian creative writing through direct grants to writers and the subsidising and promotion of the resultant works. More than one half of the Board's annual expenditure goes in grants to writers, in the form of fellowships, general writing grants, special purpose grants to assist writers to meet travel, research and other expenses in connection with particular projects and emeritus fellowships (formerly literary pensions). The Board also assists a number of national literary organisations, festivals and seminars and encourages the overseas promotion of Australian literature. It also has a program to subsidise writers and playwrights-in-residence in conjunction with tertiary institutions and theatre companies.

## **Libraries**

### **Australian Government Libraries**

*National Library of Australia, Canberra.* The National Library was formally established under the *National Library Act* 1960, which came into effect in March 1961. It was previously part of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material in all subject fields and from all countries. It is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. In fulfilling its functions, the Library seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, moving picture films, music scores, sound recordings and other material. Under the deposit requirements of the *Copyright Act* 1968, a copy of all printed material published in Australia is delivered to the National Library (11,064 books, pamphlets, etc., were received in 1982). The Library has also been enriched by the acquisition of such notable collections as the Petherick collection of Australiana in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of Australian and Pacific interest in 1959, and the Ferguson collection of Australiana in 1970. The Library maintains a permanent exhibition of paintings, prints and other historical material selected from its various collections.

The National Library's collection of Australian and overseas material contains more than 3 million volumes, including microfilms, 36,200 paintings, drawings and prints; 387,040 photographs; 5,280 shelf metres of manuscripts; 307,400 maps; 550,000 aerial photographs; 74,522 music scores, 441,000 sound recordings and tapes; and 10,000 oral history tapes. These materials may be used in the Library's reading rooms and in some cases are also available through the national inter-library loan system, in which the Library is a major participant. The Library is functionally oriented, with three main Divisions—Reference, Technical Services, and Co-ordination and Management, together with a Secretariat. Information about the activities of the Library's Divisions, including its publication program, may be found in the Library's Annual Reports.

The provision of central cataloguing services by the National Library achieves cataloguing economies on a national scale. The Australian Bibliographic Network, a national on-line shared cataloguing system, was launched by the Library in November 1981. Bibliographic records for Australia and overseas books are available from the Library, both as catalogue cards and in machine-readable form. Under its Cataloguing-in-Publication program, the Library supplied cataloguing data to Australian publishers in advance of publication so that they may be printed in their books.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording, in a series of union catalogues, the holdings of the major Australian libraries. Among these are the national union catalogue of monographs (published on microfilm), *Serials in Australian Libraries*, *Social Sciences and Humanities* (which compliments another catalogue, *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*, published by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization), catalogues of manuscripts, newspapers, music and oriental language material and special library material for the handicapped. These are described in the *Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia*.

Other aspects of the National Library's role in the user community and as a research centre include its involvement in a project to microfilm records relating to Australia and held in Great Britain and elsewhere, its rapidly developing archives of films, sound recordings and oral history, its provision of the Australian MEDLINE Network and the use of overseas data bases in its reference services, and its special section on library services to the handicapped.

A particularly important contribution to the National Library's role in the library community is its support of two national consultative bodies. The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services is a co-operative association of libraries and other information agencies which seeks to encourage the development of their resources and services. The National Library provides the national secretariat and meets the administrative costs of the Council's standing committee. The National Library also provides the secretariat for the Australian Libraries and Information Council which advises Commonwealth and State Ministers on the nation-wide co-ordination of library and related information services.

*Patent Office Library.* The library of the Australian Patent, Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 12,000 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to science, technology, industrial property (patents, trademarks and designs), law and practice. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world and held in the Documentation Centre. Present holdings are over 15,000,000 with an estimated 600,000 patent specifications received annually. The Australian Patent Information Service works in co-operation with the Library. Its major function is to make Australian industry aware of the wealth of technological information held in the world collection of patent literature and assist them in accessing this information. Australian specifications and related material are also available at sub-Offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

United States specifications are available in all sub-offices other than Hobart. Information officers are located in the Sydney and Melbourne sub-offices to assist the public to access patent literature.

*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).* The Central Information, Library and Editorial Section (CILES) was formed at the end of 1973. Its objectives are to provide information, library, translation, editorial, publishing and archival services in all fields of science and technology other than clinical medicine.

The Central Information Service complements the information programs of the 40 or so CSIRO Divisions and, in addition, produces numbers of data bases such as *CSIRO Index*, *Australian Science Index* and directories such as *Scientific and Technical Research Centres in Australia*. It also provides computer-based search services and a question-and-answer service. The Central Library is the co-ordinating centre for the CSIRO Library Network of some 70 libraries and book-holding centres providing acquisitions, bibliographic, reference and document support for the entire system. The Central Library maintains a union catalogue of the holdings of all CSIRO libraries, and maintains the constantly updated *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries* as well as extensive collections of scientific and technical publications. The Editorial and Publications Service produces publications on

behalf of the Divisions and, with the Australian Academy of Science, is responsible for publishing the Australian Journals of Scientific Research. The activities of the Section are fully reported in the regularly issued *CILES' Report*.

*The Australian War Memorial Documentary and Audio-visual Records Centre, Canberra.* The Centre preserves the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts. Printed material includes over 80,000 volumes (books and bound periodicals); thousands of unbound periodicals; leaflets; souvenir and microfilm items; a large collection of military maps; newscuttings and newspapers; sound recordings; war posters; postage stamps; and currency. Official records and personal papers occupy almost 2,000 metres of shelving. Official war photographs covering the 1914–18, 1939–45, Korean and Vietnam wars number over 670,000, and there are about 1.5 million metres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

*The Commonwealth Parliamentary Library.* The Library provides comprehensive information and research to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library, Reference and Information Service. The Research Service comprises groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Library, Reference and Information Service answers questions and provides information from printed and other published sources. The Library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals some 100,000 volumes, including 9,000 serial titles. The Library publishes the Commonwealth Parliamentary Handbook, which is a standard reference work, occasional annotated reading lists, background papers, digests of bills and, in alternate fortnights the Index to Current Information and Select List of Acquisitions. Extensive use is made of computer and on-line services, particularly in such areas as economic and electoral statistics and in the provision of information by librarians.

*Other Commonwealth Government libraries.* Current and retrospective information is available in Australia's special libraries. For a detailed listing of the libraries see the *Directory of Special Libraries in Australia*.

*Library services in the Territories.* The Northern Territory Library Service operates three public libraries in Darwin, and one each in Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek, and in co-operation with the Department of Education operates a community library in Nhulunby and Bamyili. At 15 September 1982, book stocks totalled 220,000 volumes, and 2,147 films were available in the film library. A country borrower programme is operated to service isolated areas.

The Department of Territories and Local Government conducts the Canberra Public Library Service to residents of the Australian Capital Territory.

### **State libraries**

Most municipal councils in the States have libraries funded largely by State governments. A detailed description of State libraries is given in each State Year Book.

### **Children's libraries and school libraries**

Children's libraries exist in all States, usually as branches or extensions of State or municipal libraries.

### **University and college libraries**

The Commonwealth Government has since 1957 supported the development of university and college of advanced education libraries.

## **Archives**

### **Australian Archives**

The need for a Commonwealth archival agency was recognised in 1943 when the Curtin Government appointed both the Commonwealth National Library and the Australian War Memorial as provisional archival authorities. In 1952, the Commonwealth National Library became the sole Commonwealth archival authority. In 1961, the Archives Division of the Library was reconstituted as a separate agency known as the Commonwealth Archives Office. As Archival Authority, the Archives Office became responsible for the evaluation, disposal and preservation of Commonwealth records, and for taking into custody all records no longer required for immediate reference and for regulating access to those records by research workers and other members of the public. In 1974, the Commonwealth Archives Office was re-named the Australian Archives, and a Director-General was appointed in 1975.



The Australian Archives is not simply the custodian of the 'antique' records of government; it also has a vital role to play in gathering, applying and providing information on the existence, nature and whereabouts of the total body of Commonwealth records and on the agencies, past and present, responsible for them. The environment of changing relationships between the public service and society, which is expressed in the Government's concern to ensure openness and accountability, to protect privacy and to provide means of public redress at law, makes records, recorded information and the ways in which they are handled, issues of increasing importance.

The Australian Archives has continued its transition from an agency chiefly concerned with meeting the needs of historical research to a central service agency specialising in the broad management of the records of the Commonwealth Government.

On 28 October 1982, the Government announced that it had accepted the need for a prestige headquarters building for the Australian Archives at an estimated cost of more than \$30 million. The building will be located in the Parliamentary Triangle on the edge of Lake Burley Griffin, where it will join other buildings of national significance—The National Library, The High Court and The National Gallery. The building is expected to be completed in 1986/87. In announcing the decision, the Prime Minister said the Government had decided that only a high quality building would be appropriate to serve the National Archives Headquarters in Canberra and cater properly for the research, cultural and social aspects of archival operations. He added that modern archives were proving to be not just repositories of historic documents, but places of great historical, artistic and cultural significance, and of particular benefit in the fields of education and tourism.

To meet the ever increasing demands placed on Australian Archives, a large scale consultancy assignment on possible ADP applications within Australian Archives was conducted. The consultancy concluded that given the increase in quantity, and diversity of records coming into custody, the current system is under great pressure and in danger of collapse. As a result, Australian Archives has developed an ADP Strategic Plan, which identifies the ways in which ADP applications can improve the Archives' capacity to gather, process and make available a greater flow of information about Commonwealth records; improve the delivery of services to Commonwealth agencies and the public; and improve the management operations of the Archives.

On 2 June 1983, the new Government introduced a revised Archives Bill into Parliament. The introduction of the Bill is a recognition that the processes of Government are under greater scrutiny than ever before, and that management practices must be able to withstand public review. The Archives Bill provides scope for the development of a coherent policy in relation to the management of Commonwealth records. Such a policy will provide for arrangements to cover the whole of the Public Service in relation to which agencies have defined roles and objectives as users and managers. It will also provide a necessary means of assisting the public towards an understanding of what can and, equally important, cannot be achieved in managing so vast and diverse a body of records. Openness about records as a commodity is seen as an essential element in the growing degree of contact between the community and the agencies of the Government. The Bill also recognises that there must be an adequate system of public access to the records generated by Departments and Authorities, and should have the ability to deal with all categories of Commonwealth records since their creation.

At 30 June 1983, Australian Archives' holdings throughout Australia totalled 349,812 shelf metres of records, including 136,970 metres of permanent value material. During 1982-83, 1,762 official reference inquiries were received and 274,808 items were lent or returned by departments. Some 3,483 public reference inquiries were also received, and 41,255 items were consulted in the Search Rooms, and 129,417 items were consulted in the Repositories.

### **State government archives**

State government archives, dating from the beginning of European settlement in 1788, are held, in the case of New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria, by archives offices established in 1961, 1965 and 1973 respectively and in other States by the archives sections of State libraries.

### **Business and Labour Archives**

The main collecting centres for business and labour records are the Archives of the Australian National University (ANU), the University of Melbourne, and the University of New England. The ANU Archives of Business and Labour and University of Melbourne archives in particular have strong collections covering a wide range of business activity. Each is notable for its collections in particular fields; the Australian National University for its holdings of records of pastoral companies; the University of Melbourne for its holdings of mining companies' records. Both hold large collections of records of trade unions. The University of New England archives concentrates on records of rural industries. The Universities of Wollongong and Newcastle Archives also collect business and labour records, mainly in respect of their regions.

### Other archives

The Mitchell Library has been acquiring manuscript material since the early years of this century. More recently, the National Library, State libraries, some archives offices, a few public libraries and historical societies, the Australian Academy of Science, and the Australian War Memorial (which is also responsible for the custody and preservation of operational records of the armed services) have assembled important collections of private papers. Ecclesiastical archives have been set up by some of the churches and some firms have established their own archives services. State and local historical societies help to preserve regional, local and private historical material.

## Botanical and zoological gardens

In addition to the State botanical and zoological gardens there are numerous privately-owned zoos and sanctuaries, many of them at tourist resorts, which maintain collections of Australian flora and fauna. There are also various national parks, forests, reserves, etc. dedicated for public use which are preserved largely in their natural condition. Detailed information is given in each State Year Book.

The following is a summary of botanical gardens and major reserves in the Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and the Commonwealth Territory of Jervis Bay.

*Northern Territory:* The Darwin Botanical Gardens occupy 30 hectares and feature 12 hectares of tropical plants of both native and overseas origin. Two hectares are used for an amphitheatre and contain a number of native and exotic plants. The Gardens are controlled by the Darwin City Council. A \$600,000 redevelopment program has recently commenced, which will include a rain forest, a typical top-end lagoon and a coastal salt-water development.

*Australian Capital Territory:* The National Botanic Gardens occupy a 44 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. It was officially opened in 1970 and comprises the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 5,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 100,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 78 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra, and to establish a collection of native plants representative of the flora of the Jervis Bay region. Education and horticultural research into native plants are important aspects of the Gardens activities.

During 1980-81, approval was given to extend the Gardens by 40.5 hectares adjacent to the present site. This extension which will enable a larger number of species to be cultivated, will be developed progressively over the next 10 years. A special garden and activity centre for disabled people interested in horticulture was completed as a major Commonwealth Government initiative for the International Year of Disabled Persons. The facility is known as the Banksia Centre.

The Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (5,515 ha) is located 43 km south-west of Canberra. The Reserve includes much of the Tidbinbilla Valley which ranges from 762 metres above sea level to 1,325 metres at Tidbinbilla Peak, the highest peak of the Tidbinbilla Range which forms the western boundary of the Reserve. As a consequence of the valley topography many habitats are represented and plant and animal wildlife is diverse. A system of wildlife enclosures and waterfowl ponds, 56 kilometres of nature trails and a comprehensive information service is provided for approximately 180,000 visitors per annum.

The Gudgenby Nature Reserve (51,000 ha) occupies about 20% of the A.C.T. and contains an extensive tract of the wild highlands of south-eastern Australia. It covers the catchments of the Naas and Gudgenby Rivers and shares a common boundary with the Cotter River catchment (47,000 ha) in the A.C.T., and the magnificent Kosciuszko National Park (520,000 ha) in neighbouring N.S.W.

The topography and landscapes of the Reserve, and consequently plant and animal communities, are extremely varied. Habitat ranges from grassland of the valley floors through woodland and mountain forest to sphagnum bogs, heath swamps and alpine woodland. Several high peaks rise to between 1,700 metres and 1,800 metres above sea level. Other features of importance include a series of Aboriginal rock paintings, the only ones known in the A.C.T.

The Black Mountain Reserve (521 ha) adjacent to Lake Burley Griffin, is a significant focal point in the Canberra landscape and an essential component of the 'mountain and lake' concept of the Canberra scene. Black Mountain Reserve is unique in its setting within the inner boundary of a National Capital. In addition to broad scale scenic attributes, the Reserve has a varied complex of flora and fauna and is used extensively for recreation and nature study.

The Jervis Bay Nature Reserve occupies two thirds (4,470 ha) of the Commonwealth Territory of Jervis Bay which lies on the south-east coast of Australia. The Reserve is characterised by a substantially natural landscape and outstanding coastal scenery, high cliffs, ocean and bay beaches, sand dunes, woodland, forest and heath. A small island and part of the unspoilt marine environment of

Jervis Bay and its foreshores are managed in sympathy with the Nature Reserve. Camping facilities are provided and are designed to complement the natural values of the area which attracts in the order of 400,000 visitors annually.

Management aims for all nature reserves in the A.C.T. and Territory of Jervis Bay are to:

- maintain natural ecosystems and landscapes and protect sites of prehistoric and historic significance;
- provide opportunities for recreational, scientific and educational use of these resources consistent with their protection.

## **RECREATION**

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism has responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and sports development.

All State governments have also established agencies with special responsibilities for recreation and sport. Increasing numbers of local government authorities are employing recreation workers who are responsible for planning the use of recreation facilities, and for devising recreation programs.

### **Sports development and assistance**

The Sports Development Program administered by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism, is the Commonwealth Government's major contribution to national sporting activities and national sporting bodies. In 1982-83, the Government provided \$3.2 million under this program. Grants are allocated to national sporting organisations for a range of purposes including the employment of administrative and coaching personnel, assistance for national coaching projects, travel expenses for Australian teams competing overseas and assistance towards conducting international sporting events in Australia. The Commonwealth Government provided \$200,000 to assist and encourage disabled people to participate in sport and recreation in 1982-83.

#### **National Coaching Accreditation Scheme**

The Australian Coaching Council (ACC), which is a national body representing sport through the Confederation of Australian Sport, the Australian Olympic Federation, and Commonwealth and State Governments, was established in July 1979 to co-ordinate the establishment of the Scheme which aims to increase the standard of coaching expertise in Australia and the performance levels of Australian athletes.

In 1982-83 the Commonwealth Government provided \$40,000 from the Sports Development Program to assist with the development of the Scheme.

The Australian Coaching Council and its Technical Committee are serviced by the Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism. The Council meets four times a year and the Committee, which examines applications for accreditation of national coaching schemes, meets as the work-load requires. Sixty-three national coaching schemes have received ACC approval. A further four schemes are under consideration by the Council.

#### **Australian Institute of Sport (See also Special Article, page 684)**

The Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) was established in 1980 to provide Australia's top level athletes with the opportunity to develop their sporting potential through first class coaching at international standard facilities and with access to sports science and sports medicine backup. It does this through the provision of scholarships to top sportspeople in eight sports—basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field and weightlifting. Sportsmen and sportswomen attending the institute are also able to undertake secondary or tertiary education or obtain regular employment. The Institute was established as a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in the A.C.T. The AIS Board of Management, appointed by the Minister responsible for sport is responsible for the long-term development of the Institute. At the end of June 1983, the AIS had a staff of fifty-three, comprising sixteen administrative staff, twenty-five sports coaches and twelve sports science/sports medicine personnel. The Institute is located at the National Sports Centre at Bruce in the A.C.T. In 1982-83 the Government provided \$4,504,700 to cover the operational and development costs of the Institute. In addition to the resident sports program, the Institute administers the National Training Centre Program, introduced in December 1982 to give primarily non-Institute sports an opportunity to use the AIS facilities, resources and expertise for national selection trials and team training, squad training, talent development programs, coaches' seminars and workshops for sports officials. Another program, introduced in October 1982, provides ten scholarships per year to the AIS for athletes and coaches from developing Commonwealth countries.

### **International Standard Sports Facilities**

In the 1980-81 to 1982-83 triennium the Commonwealth entered into commitments totalling \$25 million with the States/Territories for the development of international standard sports facilities. The aim of the program is to encourage the States and Territories to construct a range of sporting facilities to give Australian athletes the opportunity to train and compete on a similar basis to their overseas counterparts and enable Australia to be more successful in attracting international competition. Funds available under this program are provided on a dollar for dollar basis for capital expenditure for those facilities which have been accorded the highest priority in the various States and Territories. To August 1983 the Government had agreed to provide funds to New South Wales for the development of an indoor sports centre; to Victoria for the development of facilities for hockey, equestrian sports, the upgrading of Olympic Park and Sandown Motor Racing Circuit; to Queensland for the upgrading of Belmont Rifle Range and the QEII Stadium and for the installation of lighting at the Chandler Velodrome; to South Australia for the construction of an indoor aquatic centre and a speed roller skating circuit; to Western Australia for a baseball centre and an equestrian centre; to Tasmania for the development of an indoor velodrome, a rowing centre and a baseball centre; and to the Northern Territory for the construction of an indoor sports centre.

### **1982 Commonwealth Games**

The XII Commonwealth Games, held in Brisbane from 30 September to 9 October 1982, was the most significant sporting event held in Australia for twenty years. Participants from Commonwealth countries competed in the sports of archery, athletics, badminton, bowls, boxing, cycling, shooting, swimming, weightlifting and wrestling.

Responsibility for the Australian team's preparation for the Games rested with the Australian Commonwealth Games Association, while the organisation and conduct of the event was entrusted to the XII Commonwealth Games Australia (1982) Foundation Ltd.

The costs of staging the Games were met by the three tiers of government, i.e. Local, State and Commonwealth and from corporate funding obtained through the Games Foundation's marketing program. The Commonwealth's contribution to the Games was approximately \$40 million, provided towards facility development, host broadcaster services, essential Games operations and team preparation.

## **Youth affairs**

The Office of Youth Affairs, a Branch of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, advises the Minister on youth policy.

The primary functions of the Office are:

- to seek greater co-ordination and consultation between Commonwealth Departments, State and Local Governments and non-government agencies in relation to policies and programs affecting young people;
- to undertake research and information programs;
- to advise on youth needs and aspirations; and
- to develop channels for better communication between young people and government.

The Office acts as secretariat to the National Youth Advisory Group and convenes meetings with State government youth agencies and peak organisations of national voluntary youth organisations.

A register of young people who wish to serve on Government advisory and consultative bodies is kept by the Office and applicants up to 30 years of age may submit their personal details for inclusion in the register. To date young people have been appointed to a number of such bodies, including the Bureau of Labour Market Research Advisory Committee, the National Training Council, the Community Youth Support Scheme State Advisory Committees, the Sports Advisory Council, the Australian Ethnic Affairs Advisory Council and the Theatre Board of the Australia Council.

To facilitate the development of activities for the United Nations International Youth Year—1985—a Secretariat has been established to co-ordinate plans and ideas for the Year and consult with relevant agencies on how activities for the Year might best be co-ordinated and organised.

The Program of Assistance to Youth Organisations provides grants to national youth organisations to enable them to extend their services to more young people, and to broaden the direct involvement of young people in management and organisational decision making. A total of \$640,000 was allocated to the Program during 1982-83 from which grants were made to 32 national youth organisations.

The International Youth Exchange Program was introduced in September 1980 and consists of:

- a Government to Government sponsored program of international youth exchanges in the Asian/Pacific region; and
- assistance to Australian-based voluntary agencies in promoting and negotiating exchanges.

## Tourism

The Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism is involved in a range of policy, administrative and consultative activities designed to encourage the efficient development of tourism in Australia in co-operation with the industry and with Commonwealth and State/Territory government departments. Major functions of the department include: formulation of policy proposals, transmission of advice to the Minister on industry issues, administration of the *Australian Tourist Commission Act*, conduct of research into the tourist and travel industries, provision of secretariat support to the Tourist Ministers' Council, the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism and the Travel and Tourist Industry Advisory Council and liaison with international tourism organisations.

Australia has been a full member of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) since September 1979. The WTO is an intergovernmental technical body examining all sectors of tourism on a world wide basis. Australia is Chairman of the Organization's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific (CAP).

Australia is also a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Tourism Committee. The Committee promotes co-operation between member countries in the field of tourism, through examination of issues such as transportation, energy, accommodation, employment, investment and profitability in the light of changing economic conditions.

### Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967. It is a statutory body whose purpose is to encourage travel to and within Australia. It has ten commissioners including representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and the tourist industry. Its 1983-84 budget is \$17.5 million.

The Commission engages in a wide variety of marketing activities including consumer and trade advertising, industry seminars and familiarisation visits for travel agents, journalists and photographers. The Commission has its head office in Melbourne and branch offices in Sydney, Auckland, London, Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo and Singapore.

### Tourist Accommodation

*Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments.* Data relating to accommodation establishments have been collected as part of the 1979-80 census. For detailed statistics see *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia, 1979-80* (8622.0). (See also Chapter 17, Manufacturing and Internal Trade).

*Surveys of Tourist Accommodation Establishments.* Quarterly accommodation surveys were commenced in the September Quarter 1975 and data published from these surveys include room occupancy, bed occupancy and takings from accommodation.

The main purpose of the surveys of tourist accommodation establishments is to measure the utilisation of available tourist accommodation. For detailed statistics from the survey see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		March quarter 1982	June quarter 1982	September quarter 1982	December quarter 1982	March quarter 1983	June quarter 1983
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,027	1,037	1,035	1,050	1,055	1,046
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	27,741	27,853	29,342	30,775	31,369	31,468
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	65,407	65,878	69,834	74,015	75,467	76,012
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	53.8	51.6	52.1	48.6	48.6	47.2
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	35.4	33.2	33.6	30.5	31.4	29.7
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	54,761	53,500	60,892	61,718	62,643	61,644
MOTELS, ETC.(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	2,499	2,521	2,643	2,677	2,695	2,722
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	63,729	64,534	66,932	68,860	69,176	69,968
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	186,525	188,906	196,442	202,246	203,571	205,457
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	60.2	57.4	57.9	52.4	54.2	53.3
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	38.5	35.3	35.7	31.8	34.7	32.8
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	117,461	115,835	125,727	116,040	122,037	121,017
TOTAL							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	3,526	3,558	3,678	3,727	3,750	3,768
Guest rooms . . . . .	"	91,470	92,387	96,274	99,635	100,545	101,436
Bed spaces . . . . .	"	251,932	254,784	266,276	276,261	279,038	281,469
Room occupancy rates . . . . .	%	58.3	55.7	56.2	51.3	52.4	51.4
Bed occupancy rates . . . . .	%	37.7	34.8	35.2	31.4	33.8	31.3
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	172,222	169,334	186,619	177,758	184,680	182,661
CARAVAN PARKS(b)							
Establishments . . . . .	Number	1,855	1,912	1,904	1,918	1,922	1,856
Powered sites . . . . .	"	135,629	139,626	138,765	140,735	141,741	136,786
Unpowered sites . . . . .	"	58,572	60,072	60,190	61,244	62,174	59,799
Cabins, flats, etc. . . . .	"	3,639	3,676	3,696	3,839	3,749	3,631
Total capacity . . . . .	"	197,840	203,374	202,651	205,818	207,664	200,216
Site occupancy rates . . . . .	%	32.4	23.8	22.3	25.3	32.0	21.6
Gross takings from accom- modation . . . . .	\$'000	32,295	25,828	25,881	30,211	36,587	25,497

(a) For the purposes of this survey, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which predominantly provides short term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. (b) For definitions see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

## TRAVEL

The following pages contain statistics of internal travel and travel to and from Australia, together with some descriptive matter.

## Internal travel

## Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM)

In 1977 the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT), which is a joint State, Territory and Commonwealth body with responsibility for advising Commonwealth and State/Territory Tourism Ministers, commissioned the Roy Morgan Research Centre to conduct a survey of domestic tourism. The survey, known as the Domestic Tourism Monitor, began in April 1978 and is in its sixth year. State and Territory tourism authorities also provide details relating to their areas.

Approximately 1,100 householders throughout Australia are being interviewed each weekend. For all domestic trips taken by Australian households of at least one night to destinations at least 40 km

from the respondent's place of residence, details are recorded of the purpose of the trip, mode of transport, type of accommodation, length of stay and main destination.

This type of information is cross-classified according to various characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, place of residence and income. Data are also available on the characteristics of non-travellers.

### Overseas travel

Statistics about travellers to and from Australia are classified in the first instance by the actual or intended length of stay in Australia or abroad; this classification distinguishes between long-term and short-term movement.

Statistics of permanent and long-term movement are shown in Chapter 6, Demography.

Statistics of short-term arrivals and departures which are in the nature of travel statistics are given below.

*Short-term movement* is defined as comprising visitor arrivals and Australian resident departures where the intention of staying in Australia or abroad is for a period of less than twelve months, together with departures of visitors and returns of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months.

*Short-term movement* excludes persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight (variously called direct transit or 'through' passengers) or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area; passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia; and all crew. However, it includes persons who pass through the Customs Barrier and declare the purpose of their visit to Australia to be 'in transit'. Short-term visitors are more numerous than long-term visitors and have come to be regarded as 'tourists' by many users of the statistics.

#### SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1966-70 . . . . .	297,275	308,321	258,824	259,700
1971-75 . . . . .	475,925	479,015	647,608	631,446
1976-80 . . . . .	684,729	655,413	1,077,332	1,062,105
Year—				
1977 . . . . .	563,281	540,943	971,253	973,677
1978 . . . . .	630,594	597,123	1,062,234	1,029,482
1979 . . . . .	793,345	752,440	1,175,769	1,144,334
1980 . . . . .	904,558	874,090	1,203,603	1,194,768
1981 . . . . .	936,727	900,376	1,217,299	1,181,387
1982 . . . . .	954,674	921,459	1,286,908	1,259,643

In addition to the basic classification of travellers shown above, certain other characteristics are ascertained. These characteristics are: sex, age, marital status, country of citizenship, country of birth, occupation, intended or actual length of stay, purpose of journey, mode of transport, country of residence or where most time was or will be spent, country of embarkation or disembarkation, State of residence or where most time was or will be spent, and State of embarkation or disembarkation.

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in quarterly and annual publications. Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

Short-term travel is subject to marked seasonal variation, December being the peak month for the arrival of overseas visitors and the departure of Australian residents.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1982**

(Persons)

Month	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arriving	Departing	Departing	Returning
January . . . . .	79,228	106,531	91,690	150,623
February . . . . .	79,209	78,608	78,778	86,704
March . . . . .	84,492	85,834	114,745	89,357
April . . . . .	82,686	79,839	100,724	91,849
May . . . . .	61,727	81,058	113,300	101,583
June . . . . .	63,602	59,109	122,773	98,533
July . . . . .	83,623	66,989	117,945	112,099
August . . . . .	75,743	78,523	122,211	109,236
September . . . . .	66,074	66,593	102,902	130,887
October . . . . .	78,166	77,439	85,252	120,283
November . . . . .	88,522	72,572	92,804	97,421
December . . . . .	111,602	68,364	143,785	71,070
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>954,674</b>	<b>921,459</b>	<b>1,286,908</b>	<b>1,259,643</b>
Sea travellers as a percentage of Total . . . . .	0.47	0.32	0.47	0.39

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1982 (a)**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey							Total
	Student vacation	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Convention	Business	Employment	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week . . . . .	283	3,916	17,937	2,247	26,239	1,818	4,171	56,611
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	3,459	15,086	186,074	11,699	34,980	1,234	9,284	261,816
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	4,079	22,468	209,711	5,620	26,526	1,636	9,923	279,964
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	2,128	25,752	93,684	3,384	16,294	852	5,197	147,291
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	4,463	68,876	118,416	3,877	24,490	2,475	9,932	232,528
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	2,984	39,651	55,002	979	7,453	1,346	5,065	112,480
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	2,319	37,874	47,626	479	5,937	2,373	6,319	102,926
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	704	12,324	19,338	*	2,555	3,350	3,807	42,087
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	642	6,987	13,071	*	2,101	4,933	6,231	34,041
Not definite, not stated . . . . .	386	2,957	8,839	420	1,441	554	2,569	17,164
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>21,447</b>	<b>235,891</b>	<b>769,698</b>	<b>28,790</b>	<b>148,014</b>	<b>20,571</b>	<b>62,497</b>	<b>1,286,908</b>

(a) Asterisk (\*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1982 (a)**

(Persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey							Total
	In transit	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Convention	Business	Employment	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week . . . . .	64,211	8,398	67,418	2,486	39,507	1,159	7,101	190,281
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	136	21,856	84,855	5,493	39,111	373	7,286	159,110
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	*	35,115	67,847	3,037	21,825	410	7,232	135,494
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	*	37,413	36,935	998	6,364	294	3,568	85,576
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	*	90,427	60,888	944	11,092	1,100	7,449	171,921
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	*	34,735	20,070	172	3,832	989	4,708	64,517
3 months and under 6 months . . . . .	*	34,932	23,351	*	3,679	2,643	7,248	71,934
6 months and under 9 months . . . . .	*	14,871	13,648	*	1,387	4,000	4,020	37,948
9 months and under 12 months . . . . .	*	3,993	8,763	*	1,368	7,031	7,780	28,958
Not definite, not stated . . . . .	*	2,477	3,011	136	1,077	350	1,884	8,935
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>64,446</b>	<b>284,217</b>	<b>386,786</b>	<b>13,357</b>	<b>129,242</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>58,275</b>	<b>954,674</b>

(a) Asterisk (\*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.



The average intended length of stay abroad of Australian residents departing in 1982 for short-term visits abroad was 53 days. The average intended length of stay in Australia by short-term visitors from overseas was 52 days. Of course, statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

In the case of both Australian residents departing and overseas visitors arriving, the most common reason for visit was 'holiday', followed by 'visiting relatives' and 'business' as the second and third most common reasons.

**SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE/INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AUSTRALIA, 1982 (b)**

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Arrivals of overseas visitors—intended length of stay					Departures of Australian residents—intended length of stay					Total
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 12 months	Not definite, not stated, etc.	Total	
<b>Africa</b>											
South Africa	1,765	3,778	4,324	1,593	*	11,523	2,367	4,490	1,423	*	8,342
Other	786	1,867	2,167	1,283	132	6,233	1,885	3,280	2,262	130	7,554
<b>Total, Africa</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>17,756</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15,896</b>
<b>America</b>											
Canada	3,685	12,387	8,882	7,271	222	32,447	3,063	7,796	3,045	280	14,184
U.S. America	33,260	61,264	21,209	9,513	739	125,985	87,159	54,071	17,056	2,002	160,288
Other	1,105	1,440	1,123	1,513	181	5,362	1,340	3,526	2,404	142	7,412
<b>Total, America</b>	<b>38,050</b>	<b>75,091</b>	<b>31,214</b>	<b>18,297</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>163,794</b>	<b>91,562</b>	<b>65,393</b>	<b>22,505</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>181,884</b>
<b>Asia</b>											
Hong Kong	2,897	10,809	4,331	2,110	333	20,480	62,515	6,939	3,025	870	73,349
India	1,335	1,592	1,321	1,110	*	5,414	2,950	6,363	2,338	160	11,810
Indonesia	4,630	6,341	3,094	1,317	204	15,585	68,879	7,901	2,732	968	86,481
Japan	33,254	20,433	2,844	3,086	771	60,389	18,143	4,189	1,468	246	24,047
Malaysia	2,335	10,095	5,677	4,583	240	22,930	23,972	8,973	3,360	401	36,708
Philippines	1,763	2,019	1,756	1,399	108	7,044	20,567	7,809	1,657	250	30,282
Singapore	4,941	12,796	4,527	1,958	177	24,399	59,703	7,732	2,831	842	71,108
Thailand	995	2,317	1,206	777	*	5,375	12,288	2,757	1,070	210	16,325
Other and unspecified	5,186	7,134	5,141	3,379	424	21,266	16,710	13,649	11,166	791	42,315
<b>Total, Asia</b>	<b>57,336</b>	<b>73,536</b>	<b>29,897</b>	<b>19,719</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>182,882</b>	<b>285,727</b>	<b>66,312</b>	<b>29,646</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>386,423</b>
<b>Europe</b>											
France	2,135	3,181	3,109	1,751	*	10,248	2,333	5,866	2,528	131	10,857
Germany(a)	4,539	9,629	16,792	7,541	400	38,900	4,137	11,097	5,139	343	20,716
Greece	459	504	1,368	2,505	132	4,967	2,087	8,497	16,135	666	27,385
Italy	1,237	2,820	4,474	3,306	256	12,092	3,688	16,730	14,136	820	35,374
Netherlands	1,460	3,717	7,918	3,508	156	16,758	1,684	6,700	3,434	160	11,978
Switzerland	1,339	2,533	3,716	3,047	124	10,759	1,248	2,890	964	110	5,212
U.K. and Ireland	14,745	45,648	76,146	39,994	1,251	177,782	19,901	88,144	45,206	1,918	155,168
Yugoslavia	136	360	1,580	2,407	*	4,562	964	5,882	7,491	220	14,557
Other and unspecified	3,733	6,088	7,238	6,788	421	24,276	3,227	15,023	11,915	553	30,719
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>29,783</b>	<b>74,480</b>	<b>122,341</b>	<b>70,847</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>300,344</b>	<b>39,269</b>	<b>160,829</b>	<b>106,948</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>311,966</b>
<b>Oceania</b>											
Fiji	3,352	3,612	3,258	1,600	180	12,002	85,148	3,078	1,009	1,016	90,253
New Caledonia	2,672	3,068	2,506	575	182	9,001	20,044	500	253	347	21,145
New Zealand	46,067	133,602	32,101	19,953	1,533	233,256	170,792	32,829	7,491	2,401	213,514
Papua New Guinea	7,864	8,277	6,155	2,912	263	25,470	13,990	4,772	5,843	492	25,095
Other	2,404	2,284	1,905	1,504	108	8,207	32,195	2,416	1,078	451	36,138
<b>Total, Oceania</b>	<b>62,359</b>	<b>150,843</b>	<b>45,925</b>	<b>26,544</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>287,936</b>	<b>322,169</b>	<b>43,595</b>	<b>15,674</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>386,145</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>4,594</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,281</b>	<b>380,180</b>	<b>236,438</b>	<b>138,840</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>954,674</b>	<b>745,682</b>	<b>345,008</b>	<b>179,054</b>	<b>17,164</b>	<b>1,286,908</b>

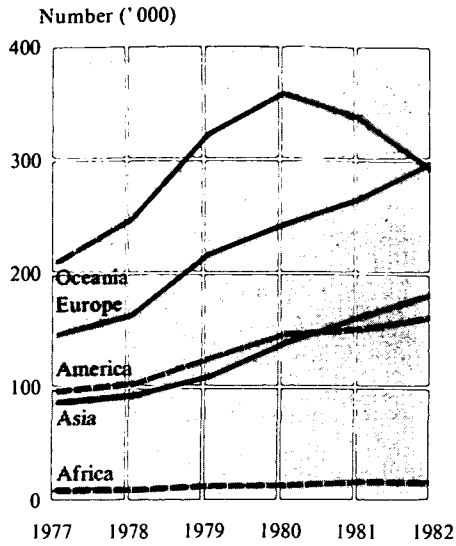
(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Asterisk (\*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

### Survey of International Visitors (IVS)

A survey on the travel behaviour and attitudes of international visitors to Australia was commissioned by the Australian Tourist Commission, and conducted by the Roy Morgan Research Centre, for the years 1979-80 and 1981. Commencing in 1983 the survey is being conducted on an annual basis.

Details contained in the survey include the arrival statistics, profile, itinerary, trip satisfaction and expenditure of short term visitors to Australia (defined as foreign residents staying in Australia for a period of less than twelve months).

**VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM,  
BY USUAL RESIDENCE, 1977 TO 1982**



**RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT TERM,  
BY REGION OF INTENDED STAY, 1977 TO 1982**

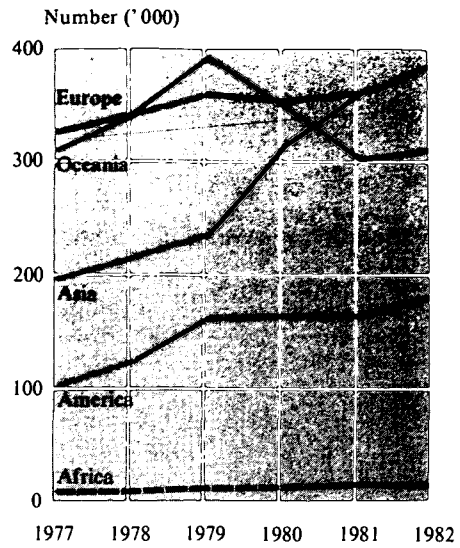


PLATE 50

## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORT

*(This article has been written with information obtained from the Australian Institute of Sport)*

### Introduction

The Government established the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) at the National Sports Centre in Canberra in January 1981. Canberra, the National Capital, is a modern garden city of light and space and as such provides an ideal location for an establishment such as an institute of sport.

The Institute aims to provide Australian athletes with:

- A very high level of coaching and intensive training, together with attractive educational opportunities and ancillary benefits;
- World class facilities and equipment with sports medicine and sports science back-ups; and
- Adequate domestic and overseas travel to enable them to participate in necessary high level competitions.

Prior to the establishment of the AIS, most of Australia's leading and promising athletes lacked the opportunity to train under top level coaches or to receive assistance with their travel to important competitions. Also, they lacked the use of satisfactory facilities and equipment. These deficiencies were most apparent with athletes living in country areas who usually trained in isolation and had little access to up-to-date training methods and to the sharing of ideas and experiences. Many Australian athletes had to choose between advancing their sport or pursuing a career. As a result, a large proportion of leading and promising athletes gave up training and competition, while others left Australia to further their sporting activities by gaining access to up-to-date opportunities available in the United States of America. Also Australia lagged behind many other countries in the field of sports medicine and sports science.

### The Institute

Presently 200 of Australia's elite young sports people are training at the institute under 26 world class coaches.

These athletes are living at the Australian National University and are either attending university, college, high school, or are working while training at the Institute.

Scholarships have been provided for all 200 students and it is envisaged that there will eventually be 300 athletes attending the Institute.

The eight sports presently represented at the Institute are: athletics, basketball, gymnastics, netball, soccer, swimming, tennis and weight lifting.

As part of the Institute's decentralisation program, men's and women's field hockey becomes the ninth sport discipline to enter the AIS arena, at Perth, Western Australia, in February 1984.

The Institute is managed by a Board of Management chaired by Mr Kevan Gosper. Board Members include Professor John Bloomfield (Deputy Chairman), Mr John Cheadle, Dr John A. Daly, Mr Paul Brettell, Mr Bruce MacDonald, Mr Mike Wenden, Mr Geoff Pollard and Ms Libby Darlison.

### Facilities

During the first year of the Institute's operation (1981) athletes used the facilities of the National Sports Centre which consisted of a track and field stadium, an indoor sports centre, and outdoor tennis and netball courts.

Over the 1982-83 period the Institute has seen the building and opening of new world class facilities including:

- a gymnastics training hall
- an indoor tennis hall (4 courts)
- an aquatic centre with an 8-lane 50 metre pool
- a short sprint 25 metre pool.

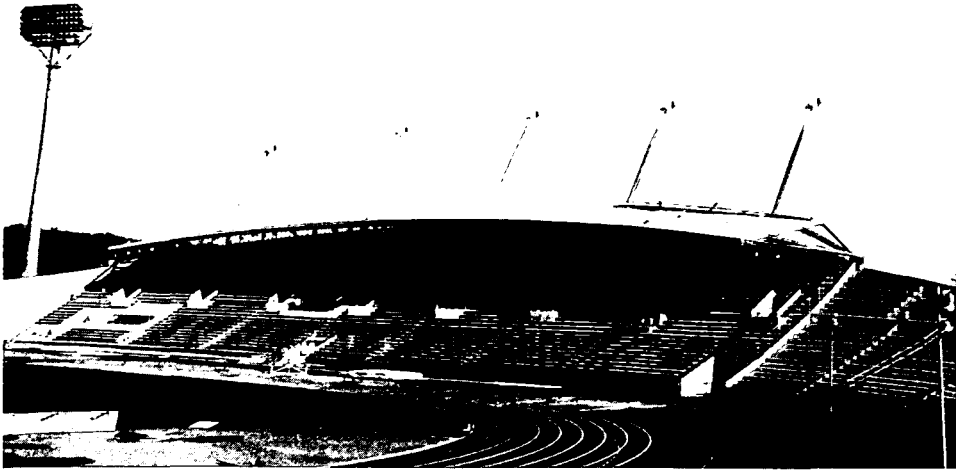
1984 sees the opening of:

- an indoor basketball/netball facility
- a weight lifting hall and theatrette
- an indoor soccer training hall and outdoor synthetic pitch.

### Selection

Scholarships are advertised nationally, inviting applications from athletes who have obtained a certain level of performance in any of the eight sport disciplines.

After consultation between the Head Coaches at the AIS and the national body controlling each sport, successful athletes are advised of their scholarships in December and arrive in January the following year to pursue their athletic goals.

**PLATE 51**

Track and field stadium, National Sports Centre, Canberra

*Australian Information Service***Scholarships**

The Institute offers either full or part time scholarships to successful athletes. The scholarships comprise the following:

**Full Scholarship:**

- Board and quarters
- Travel to and from Canberra
- Education expenses to the value of \$250
- Travel in Canberra (bus pass)
- Free medical supervision

**Part Scholarship:**

- Board and quarters
- Free medical supervision

All athletes are entitled to top class coaching, world class facilities, competition and training gear and equipment, laundering of training and competition gear, competition costs (interstate and overseas) and all back-up services (e.g. administrative and sports science).

**Associated Activities****Education**

The AIS provides attractive educational opportunities in cooperation with the following institutions:

The Australian National University  
 Canberra College of Advanced Education  
 Bruce College of Technical and Further Education  
 Canberra College of Technical and Further Education  
 Dickson College  
 Lyneham High School.

**Billeting**

Scholarship holders under the age of 16 years are placed with Canberra families as close as possible to the AIS.

**Married Athletes**

Married athletes receive a rent subsidy and find their own accommodation. Consideration is also given to requests by senior un-married athletes who wish to find their own accommodation.

### **Marketing of the Australian Institute of Sport**

Although funds for the Australian Institute of Sport capital and yearly running costs are provided by the Federal Government, the AIS still needs corporate involvement. The Institute is seeking to finance up to 10% of yearly running costs through a corporate marketing program which gives companies, large and small, an opportunity to become involved with the Australian Institute of Sport.

The program offers companies the chance to sponsor Institute teams or individuals in return for the benefit of having their product publicised in various ways by Australia's top athletes (see details below).

Companies can become involved with the Australian Institute of Sport in a number of ways. The marketing program has been devised to offer opportunities in the following areas:

#### **Sponsorship of Institute Teams**

There are a number of teams at the Australian Institute of Sport which require sponsorship. The company can gain benefit in the following ways:

- Teams wearing company logo on their competition tracksuits and, in some cases, clothing
  - Advertising on team brochures
  - Use of the AIS symbol for promotional activity
  - Editorial mention in newsletters and reports
  - AIS hospitality and presentations
  - By Government and public relations opportunities
- Sponsorship of one of the Institute teams is \$30,000 per year.

#### **Partial Subsidising of Scholarships**

It presently costs \$18,500 to keep an athlete at the Institute for one year. The Australian Institute of Sport is looking for companies to provide \$6,500 towards the cost of these scholarships. Scholarship can be presented to either a team or the Institute in general and will carry company identification.

Companies offering this contribution towards scholarship costs will also be promoted along similar lines to those sponsoring Institute teams.

### **THE FUTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORT**

The creation of the AIS has been a big step forward in the advancement of sport in Australia. The next step will be to develop the AIS substantially so that it is commensurate with other countries (there are 50 Institutes of Sport in West Germany, 3 in India, many in Eastern European countries—most of these are of a very high standard).

Government support for the AIS has ensured the Institute's future and the next few years will see exciting developments in Australian sport.

At the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in 1982 the Institute athletes, as members of the Australian team, indicated just how profitable 18 months of intensive training and back-up can be. The Institute's athletes broke many Commonwealth and national records and contributed substantially to Australia's overall medal tally. The performance of Institute members Robert de Castella in the marathon and triple gold medalist Lisa Curry in the swimming events were memorable highlights of the Commonwealth Games.

Australia's big test in the international arena will undoubtedly be the Los Angeles Olympics this year and all Australians will keenly watch the results of these Games.

However, as the AIS has been established for only a few years, it would be unrealistic to expect Australian athletes at the Los Angeles Olympics to achieve world standard in the various sport disciplines and bring home a host of gold medals. It took West Germany 16 years before its athletes from their Institutes of Sport gained prominence at top class international competitions, and it would be too optimistic to expect Australian athletes to accomplish the same feat in some 3 years.

What will be achieved through the existence of the AIS, will be considerable improvements in Australia's world ranking and a host of "personal best" performances by Australia's athletes.

The Australian Institute of Sport will enable Australia to again become a force to be reckoned with in the international world of sport—thanks to the foresight and continued funding and support of the Australian Government and sponsors.